



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

with loose open sheaths and rather broad blades, the upper narrow, becoming involute, 5 to 8 inches long or more; panicle long and open, 4 to 5 inches long; branches rather distant, mostly single, flexuous, the lower ones about 3 inches long, the lower half naked; lower glume about 5 inches long, the upper one-quarter shorter; flowering glume with the awn 9 lines long, the lateral awns obsolete or nearly so; the main awn bent near the middle, and twisted below. The panicle is small for the size of the plant, and comparatively few flowered. It approaches *Aristida Schiediana*. Southern California, C. R. Orcutt; Arizona, M. E. Jones.

ARISTIDA SCHIEDIANA, var. MINOR.—Culms 12 to 18 inches high, rather slender, sometimes branching at the lower nodes; leaves of the culm three or four, longer than the sheaths (4 to 8 inches long). Panicle 5 to 7 inches long, at first narrow, and the base enclosed by the upper sheath, becoming divaricate; branches capillary, alternate, single, but most of them dividing immediately into two to four long and nearly equal branchlets from 2 to 3 inches long, which are again divided about the middle, each into two or three smaller branchlets bearing few spikelets; outer glumes nearly equal, about 4 lines long, not awned; flowering glume about 5 lines, hispid-scabrous above, becoming somewhat twisted in age; lateral awns absent; terminal awn about 4 lines long.

This plant is much smaller and less robust than the type, and has not the very long naked branches of that species, in fact the aspect is so different that it might be considered a different species.

Collected in Arizona by Pringle, in 1884, and distributed as *A. Schiediana*; and by M. E. Jones at Bowie, Arizona, 1884.

The typical *A. Schiediana*, as we regard it, (No. 745 C. Wright, 1849, 2012 and 2070 C. Wright, 1851-2, No. 27 Havard, Texas, No. 385, Lemmon, Arizona), perhaps runs into *A. divaricata*, Willd, the lateral awns wanting in some specimens, in others occurring of various lengths and otherwise hardly separable.

Tuberiferous *Hydrocotyle Americana*, L.

During a stroll in the woods last fall, near Washington, D. C., in a moist, shady ravine on the banks of a small brook, I saw some thrifty patches of *Hydrocotyle Americana*. On pulling

a handful I was surprised to see a number of whitish threads hanging from the axils of the lower leaves. On examination of these threads, which were from three to six inches long, I found that near the extremity of each of these was a short oblong or cylindrical tuber, from a quarter to half an inch long, and these tubers were undoubtedly for the propagation of the plants. Most of the specimens had evidently borne flowers and fruit at the upper axils, but three or four of the lower joints had developed these tuberiferous threads. I sent some specimens to Dr. Gray, who was interested in them, and wrote that he had often observed the threads, but never the tubers.

GEO. VASEY.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Anemone nudicaulis, n. sp. Asa Gray. (Botanical Gazette, xi., (1886) p. 17.

Dr. Gray calls attention to an undescribed species of *Anemone*, to which he gives the above name, from wet places near Sand Bay, Minnesota, in or near Canadian territory. The radical leaves resemble those of *A. Richardsoni*, but the involucre consists of a single petiolate leaf, or is wholly wanting; the akenes are tipped with rather short and hooked styles very unlike the long ones of the Arctic plant above mentioned. Flowering specimens are needed to complete the description of the species.

Apples distinguished by their Flowers. W. J. Beal. (Amer. Nat., xx., (1886) pp. 162-165.

Professor Beal suggests that instead of describing apples by their fruit alone, pomologists would do well to pay more attention to the floral characters, and extends the same suggestion to the varieties of other cultivated plants. He gives five figures illustrating the differences in floral structure in as many kinds of apples, which show marked differences in the relative lengths, breadths and hairiness of the styles and their stipes.

Asa Gray. By Charles R. Barnes. (Bot. Gazette, xi., (1886), pp. 1-10.)

An interesting account of Dr. Gray's life and an enumeration of his most important botanical works. A good photo-